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Convention to Combat Desertification

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Third session
Recife, 15-26 November 1999

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FOR PARTICIPANTS

Note by the secretariat

The third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification will be held from 15 to 26 November 1999 at Recife, Brazil. The present document contains some general information that may be helpful to participants. The session will be hosted by the Government of Brazil in accordance with decision 24/COP.2 of the Conference of the Parties.

1. Venue of the session

The third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification will be held in the Pernambuco Convention Centre (Centro de Convencoes de Pernambuco), situated at Olinda, in the metropolitan area of the city of Recife, at the following address:

P.e - BrazilZip - 53110-900
Telephone: +(55 81) 241 79 66 / 427 81 31
Fax: +(55 81) 241 90 11
E-mail: dicom@fisipe.pe.gov.br
Person to contact: Fransisco Rosario

The conference will be opened on Monday 15 November 1999 at 3 p.m. in the Plenary Hall. The morning will be devoted to informal consultations. In addition to the Plenary Hall, another meeting room with simultaneous interpretation during normal working hours will be available. Other premises can also be used for informal meetings without interpretation, subject to arrangements made with the secretariat. Working hours will normally be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

2. Conference secretariat

The head of the Conference secretariat is Mr. Hama Arba Diallo (Executive Secretary of the secretariat of the Convention).

The secretariat can be reached at the following address:

Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Haus Carstanjen
Martin-Luther-King Strasse 8
D-53175 Bonn, Germany
Tel. +(49 228) 815 28 02
Fax: +(49 228) 815 28 98 / 99
E-mail: secretariat@unccd.de

3. National Organizing Committee (NOC)

The Government of Brazil has established a National Organizing Committee (NOC) consisting of members of all ministerial departments involved, relevant authorities from the State of Pernambuco and local authorities from Recife, as well as representatives of other governmental agencies. Its chairman is Mr. Lauro Sergio Figueiredo, Director in the Ministry of Environment of Brazil and its address is:

SGAN Q. 601-4° floor
Zip 70830 - 901
Brasilia
Telephone: +(55 61) 224 70 20
+(55 61) 225 49 82
Fax: +(55-61) 225 49 82
+(55-61) 225 99 87

4. Hotel accommodation

The NOC has already reserved the necessary accommodation in the town's main hotels at special rates (see list annexed).

5. Accreditation

The credentials of representatives of Parties and the names of alternate representatives and advisers must be communicated either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. To ensure full participation in the work of the Conference, it is recommended that representatives of Parties should be provided with full powers to participate in the session and, if necessary, to serve as officers of the Conference of the Parties at its third session and any sessional committees or working groups, as well as officers of the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention.

Credentials must be submitted to the secretariat of the Convention. The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties at its third session will examine the credentials and report to the session.

Observer States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations must also be accredited.

It is strongly recommended that participants send their accreditation in advance to the secretariat at the following fax numbers, so as to facilitate their registration during the Conference:

Fax: +(49 228) 815 28 98
+(49 228) 815 28 99

6. Immigration formalities

The Brazilian Government advises that the immigration formalities will be facilitated in its embassies or consulates, according to prevailing Brazilian regulations. Applications may be submitted, with reference to the Conference, to the nearest Brazilian embassy or consulate.

According to World Health Organization recommendations, participants coming from certain geographic areas must submit their international certificate of vaccination against yellow fever.

7. Customs regulations

Information on customs regulations in force in Brazil may be obtained from any Brazilian embassy or consulate.

8. Recife airport

Recife's international airport welcomes all participants. A reception committee will be present at the airport throughout the Conference and an information office identifiable by the Convention's logo will be established.

Participants will reach their hotels by a commercial transfer service available on arrival.

9. Transport

Given the fact that the Pernambuco Convention Centre is situated outside of the city of Recife (metropolitan area) where most of the hotels are situated, a shuttle service will be arranged by the NOC to provide transport for participants on a commercial basis, between the main hotels and the Conference site.

Details of this transport service as well as its cost will be decided upon in the near future in the light of reservations confirmed by participants.

10. Restaurants

The restaurants of the Pernambuco Convention Centre will be open to participants. In addition, a large number of restaurants in the vicinity of the Convention Centre offer quality services at reasonable prices.

11. Registration

Identity badges will be issued at the time of registration and participants are requested to wear them at all times, since they will be allowed access to the Pernambuco Convention Centre only upon their presentation. Registration will begin at the Conference site at the following times:

Friday 12 November 1999	afternoon from 2 to 5 p.m.
Sunday 14 November 1999	morning from 10 a.m. to noon afternoon from 2 to 5 p.m.

It will continue from 15 November 1999 on the basis of the timetable that will be announced. Details concerning the exact location of the registration counter for national delegations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other observers, as well as for the media and the staff of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and United Nations programmes, will be communicated before the start of the Conference of the Parties.

12. List of speakers

A list of speakers for the special segment as well as for other sessions of the Plenary will be opened at a time and subject to conditions to be announced in the Journal of the General Assembly.

13. Medical services

A medical service will be available in the Pernambuco Convention Centre. In addition, the National Organizing Committee will make the necessary arrangements to cope with any medical emergencies.

14. Telephone and fax services

An office offering telephone and fax facilities on a commercial basis, which will be charged for, will remain open throughout the session at the Pernambuco Convention Centre for the convenience of delegations and other participants. Cellular phone can be rented at the airport.

15. Additional services available in the Pernambuco Convention Centre for participants

Participants in the Conference will be able to use the various facilities of the Pernambuco Convention Centre, namely post office (stamps and letter boxes), bank, bar and snack services.

16. Meeting and exhibition facilities

A limited number of meeting facilities will be available to participants for presentations and informal meetings. Arrangements can be made through the secretariat on a first-come-first-served basis. Participants wishing to make exhibits are invited to contact Mr. Antonio Fernando Cruz de Mello at:

Tel. +(55 61) 317 11 46
317 14 16
317 13 14

Fax: +(55 61) 323 86 90
322 89 39

Email: doglas.purificacao@mma.gov.br

17. Press centre

An international press centre will be provided for accredited journalists. For information concerning accreditation, please contact:

Ms. Sonia Filippazzi

Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification
Haus Carstanjen
Martin-Luther-King Strasse 8
D-53175 Bonn, Germany
Tel. +(49 228) 815 28 07
Fax: +(49-228) 815 28 98 / 99

or

Mr. Michael Williams

Information Unit on Conventions (IUC)
CP 356
CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva (Switzerland)
Tel. +(41 22) 979 92 42
Fax: +(41 22) 797 34 64
E-mail: michael.williams@unep.ch

18. Additional events

A special calendar of any additional parallel events which may be organized in Recife or in other parts of Brazil, will be published. Excursions as well as cultural events are envisaged.

19. General information about Recife

Flights: Some airlines have flights direct to Recife and many others through Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo. Most of the international airlines arrive in Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo.

Vaccination: See topic 6.

Currency: Real - 1 real = around 0.5 US dollars (indicative rate).

Climate: Tropical.

Electricity: 220 volts, 60 hertz.

Local time: GMT -3

Further information is available in the NOC home page: www.mma.gov.br/port/gab/asin/cop.

Annex

Category	Hotel/Home page	Rates*	Phone/fax
*****	Hotel Atlante Plaza www.atlanteplaza.com.br	Single - USD 100 Double - USD 115	(5581) 462-3333
*****	Mar Hotel Recife www.marhotel.com.br	Single - USD 100 Double - USD 115	(5581) 462-4444 (5581) 462.4445
*****	Parthenon Recife Flat www.accorbrasil.com.br	Single - USD 72 Double - USD 72	(5581) 461-5000
*****	Parthenon Quatro Rodas Flat www.accorbrasil.com.br	Single - USD 62 Double - USD 88	(5581) 431-2955
*****	Parthenon Navegantes Flat www.accorbrasil.com.br	Single - USD 72 Double - USD 72	(5581) 466-1185
*****	Parthenon Golden Beach www.accorbrasil.com.br	Single - USD 72 Double - USD 72	(5581) 468-3002
*****	Hotel Recife Monte www.recifemontehotel.com.br	Single - USD 50 Double - USD 56	(5581) 465-7422
*****	Recife Palace Lucsim Hotel	Single - USD 115 Double - USD 130	(5581) 465-6888 (5581) 465-6767
*****	Sheraton Recife Hotel www.sheraton.com/recife	Single - USD 145 Double - USD 145	(5581) 468-1288
****	Best Western Manibu Recife www.bestwestern.com.br	Single - USD 60 Double - USD 65	(5581) 465-2811 (5581) 465-4805
****	Blue Tree Caesar Towers Recife www.bluetree.com.br	Single - USD 70 Double - USD 70	(5581) 468-1255
****	Hotel Canarius Palace	Single - USD 37 Double - USD 40	(5581) 465-1532 (5581) 326-6226
****	Hotel Holiday Inn Recife www.modesto.com.br	Single - USD 79 Double - USD 79	(5581) 465-7050 (5581) 326-3009
****	Internacional Lucsim Hotel	Single - USD 85 Double - USD 95	(5581) 465-5022 (5581) 326-7661

****	Litopark Hotel	Single - USD 33 Double - USD 37	(5581) 465-4433 (5581) 465-2130
****	Marante Plaza Hotel	Single - USD 50 Double - USD 60	(5581) 465-1070 (5581) 465-1159
****	Novotel Chaves www.accorbrasil.com.br www.accorhotel.com	Single - USD 64 Double - USD 75	(5581) 468-4343 (5581) 468-4344
****	Onda Mar Hotel www.eloqica.com.br/ondamar	Single - USD 55 Double - USD 55	(5581) 465-2833
****	Hotel Savaroni	Single - USD 50 Double - USD 56	(5581) 465-4299 (5581) 326-4900
***	Hotel Costeiro Olinda www.costeiro.com.br	Single - USD 16 Double - USD 17	(5581) 429-4877
***	Hotel 4 de Outubro	Single - USD 18 Double - USD 24	(5581) 424-4477
***	Praia Othon www.hoteis-othon.com.br	Single - USD 50 Double - USD 55	(5581) 231-1200
***	Hotel Marolinda Residence	Single - USD 30 Double - USD 37	(5581) 325-5200
***	Marolinda Inn	Single - USD 25 Double - USD 31	(5581) 462-1958
***	Hotel 7 Colinas	Single - USD 35 Double - USD 40	(5581) 439-6055

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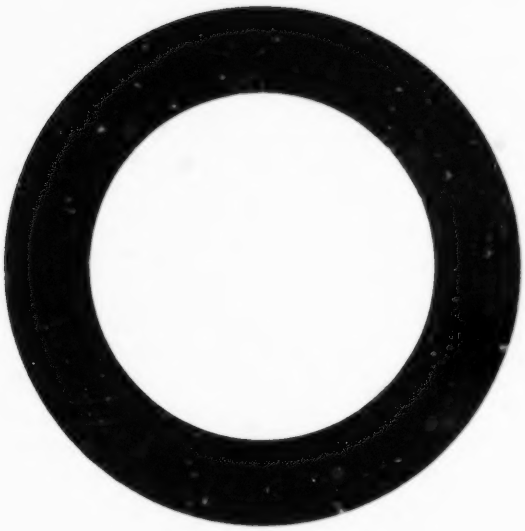
* Taxes not included: around 10%
Deadline for confirmations: 15 October 1999



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11 October 1999

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Third session
Recife, 15-26 November 1999
Item 7 of the provisional agenda

PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION AS REGARDS EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS: 1993-1998

Summary report

Note by the secretariat

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document provides a comprehensive overview of activities facilitated by the interim secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification (INCD), under the Trust Fund for supporting the negotiation process on the international convention to combat desertification (Trust Fund) and under the Special Voluntary Fund for supporting developing countries affected by desertification and drought to participate in the negotiation process on the international convention to combat desertification (Special Voluntary Fund). It likewise provides, per biennium, a summary of expenditures and contributions made within the reporting period. The reporting period runs from the year of the funds' establishment by the General Assembly in 1993 (GA resolution 47/188 of 22 December 1992 refers) to their closure at 31 December 1998.

2. The activities under the Trust Fund are reviewed under the following major headings:

(a) Facilitation of the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

(b) Involvement of grass-roots organizations in the implementation of the Convention;

(c) Public information;

(d) Substantive support to the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies; and

(e) Support to secretariat operation.

3. As indicated in document ICCD/COP(3)/3, paragraph 5, the balance of funds remaining as at 31 December 1998 under the Trust Fund (US$ 1,582,658) and under the Special Voluntary Fund (US$ 1,297,444) has been transferred respectively to the new Special Fund for the voluntary financing of activities under the UNCCD (Supplementary Fund) and the Special Fund for participation of representatives of eligible States Parties affected by desertification and/or drought in the sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and its subsidiary bodies (Special Fund). This is in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 52/198. Outstanding pledges under the Trust Fund and the Special Voluntary Fund have likewise been credited to the corresponding new accounts. In this manner, activities that remained unfinished in 1998 could be brought to completion in 1999 under the Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund.

4. The secretariat would like to express its sincerest appreciation and gratitude to all the donors which generously contributed to the Trust Fund and Special Voluntary Fund, which enabled the secretariat to facilitate all the activities described in this document.

II. TRUST FUND

A. Facilitation of the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

1. Africa

(a) National processes

(i) Case-studies/Institutional support: To enable the elaboration of a convention responsive to the actual needs of affected countries

1993-1994 Botswana
1993-1995 Mali, Tunisia, Uganda

(ii) National awareness seminars

1995 Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

1996 Algeria, Angola, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Swaziland

(iii) Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

1993	Mali	National workshop on case studies
	Tunisia	National workshop on case studies
	Uganda	National workshop on case studies
1994	Niger	Seminar to elaborate a national action programme (NAP)
1995	Cape Verde	Forum for launching the elaboration of a NAP
	Eritrea	Preparatory process for a NAP
1996	Benin	Forum for launching the elaboration of a NAP
	Mali	Forum for launching the elaboration of a NAP
	Mauritania	Regional workshop of 15 African national focal points on the implementation of the Convention

1997	Burkina Faso	Forum for launching the elaboration of a NAP
	Eritrea	Regional workshop of 15 African national focal points on the implementation of the Convention
	Lesotho	Regional workshop of 15 African national focal points on the implementation of the Convention
	Mauritania	Meeting of the Government of Mauritania with its major partners for combating desertification
	Senegal	Forum for launching the elaboration of a NAP
1998	Angola	Forum for launching the elaboration of a NAP
	Benin	Forum for launching the elaboration of a NAP
	Burkina Faso	Forum for launching the elaboration of a NAP
	Cameroon	Workshop on launching the elaboration of NAP
	Cape Verde	National forum for the elaboration of a NAP
	Ethiopia	National forum for the elaboration of a NAP
	Madagascar	National forum for the elaboration of a NAP
	Niger	Forum on environmental national plan for sustainable development
	Senegal	Regional forum on rural African producers
	Swaziland	Holding consultations on the elaboration of a NAP
	Togo	National forum for the elaboration of a NAP
	Uganda	National forum for the elaboration of a NAP
	United Rep. of Tanzania	Holding consultations on the elaboration of a NAP

(iv) Promotion of the ratification/accession process

1997 Consultations in a number of central, eastern and southern African countries to promote the ratification/accession process.

(b) Subregional processes

(i) Institutional support to carry out and report on case studies

1993/1994 Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)
Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
Southern African Development Community (SADC)

1998 Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel for pilot project between Mali and Mauritania and coordination of committee meeting in Togo.

(ii) Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

1994	Burkina Faso	CILSS meeting on subregional action programme (SRAP) case study for countries of the subregion
	Morocco	Meeting of AMU experts to finalize report on case study for countries of the subregion
	Morocco	International meeting on desertification in the Maghreb
1995	Eritrea	Subregional consultation on the implementation of the UNCCD in eastern Africa
	Senegal	Subregional consultation on the implementation of the UNCCD in western Africa
	Tunisia	Subregional consultation on the implementation of the UNCCD in northern Africa
1996	Burkina Faso	Preparatory meeting for launching of pilot projects in border areas of Sahel and Maghreb countries
	Ethiopia	Technical meeting on the priority areas of IGAD member States
	Namibia	Subregional consultation on the implementation of the UNCCD in southern Africa
	Togo	Launching of the joint elaboration of subregional action programme of CILSS and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) member States
1997	Gambia	Progress report on UNCCD at summit meeting (Heads of State and Government) of CILSS member States
	Kenya	Forum on the SRAP for the IGAD member States
	Lesotho	Forum on the SRAP for the SADC member States
	Morocco	Meeting of AMU member States experts on the SRAP
	Niger	Forum on the SRAP for West African countries (CILSS/ECOWAS)
1998	Botswana	Subregional consultations on implementation of the UNCCD in southern Africa
	Mali	Workshop and consultations on pilot projects
	Zimbabwe	Workshop on early warning systems

(c) Regional processes

(i) Institutional support

1993		Economic Commission for Africa to provide support to the elaboration of a case-study in the context of the Convention

(ii) Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

1997	Botswana	Meeting on information systems for sustainable development
	Burkina Faso	Fourth international technical consultation on pastoral development
	Burkina Faso	Pan-African conference on the implementation of the UNCCD
1998	Cape Verde	Workshop for Portuguese-speaking countries on the implementation of the UNCCD

(d) Interregional processes

(i) Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

1993	Morocco	Ad hoc expert group meeting on the UNCCD
1996	Burkina Faso	First meeting on transboundary pilot projects
	Gambia	Meeting on NAP methodology and on indicators of follow-up
1997	Niger	Second Africa-Asia forum on the implementation of the UNCCD
1998	Morocco	Interregional seminar on benchmarks and indicators of impact of desertification in the Mediterranean basin

2. Asia

(a) National processes

(i) Case-studies

1994/1995	Turkmenistan national case-study
1996/1997	Support to the Desert Institute in Ashgabad for the publication of a scientific magazine
1997	Institutional support to Mongolia for the preparation of a NAP
1998	Institutional support to Kyrgyzstan in the preparation of a NAP

(ii) National awareness seminars

1996	China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, Yemen
1997	Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Uzbekistan
1998	Bangladesh, Qatar, Tajikistan

(iii) Other meetings, workshops, forums

1995	Kazakhstan	Participation in the International Conference on Desertification
1998	Japan	Regional meeting of national UNCCD focal points for Asia

(iv) Promotion of the ratification/accession process

1997	Kyrgyzstan
1998	Samoa

(b) Subregional processes

(i) Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

1994	Jordan	Middle East subregional study on combating desertification
	Kazakhstan	Subregional conference in Ashgabad
1995	Palestine	Tripartite subregional study on combating desertification

1996	Israel	Mid-term workshop on Middle East joint study
	United Arab Emirates	Subregional consultation meeting on the implementation of the UNCCD in western Asia
1997	Jordan	Tripartite round table for Rift Valley joint study
	Syrian Arab Republic	Preparatory meeting for the subregional conference on western Asia
	Syrian Arab Republic	Preparatory meeting and subregional conference for western Asia

(ii) Facilitation of the formulation of the subregional action programme

1996-1997	Preparation of substantive documentation for the SRAP in western Asia

(c) Regional processes

(i) Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

1996	India	Preparatory meeting for the Asian regional conference
	India	Regional conference on the implementation of the UNCCD in Asia
	Thailand	Substantive review meeting for the Asian regional conference
1997	China	Ministerial conference on regional cooperation to implement the UNCCD in Asia
1998	Thailand	International expert group meeting on the preparation of the regional action programme (RAP) for combating desertification and drought in Asia

(ii) Facilitation of the formulation of a regional action programme

1997	Preparation of background papers for the Beijing ministerial conference

(d) Interregional processes

(i) Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

1996	China	First Asia-Africa forum on the implementation of the UNCCD
1997	Uzbekistan	Interregional conference on the implementation of the Convention in countries of eastern Europe, Transcaucasus and Central Asia

(ii) Synergy-related

1997	Support for the convening of a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) expert group meeting on synergies among conventions on biodiversity, climate change and combating desertification, and the forest principles

3. Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)

(a) National processes

(i) Case-studies: To be elaborated in the context of the Convention

1993	Chile, Peru
1994-1995	Bolivia

(ii) National awareness seminars

1995	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile
1996	Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Peru
1997	Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama
1998	Antigua and Barbuda, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua

(iii) Other meetings, workshops, forums

1995	Bolivia	Preparation and formulation of a NAP
	Cuba	Preparation and formulation of a NAP
1996	Ecuador	National workshop

1997	Argentina	Preparation and formulation of a NAP
	Brazil	Consultations on the preparation and formulation of a NAP
	Brazil	Seminar on the desertification process in north-east Brazil
	Cuba	Preparation and formulation of a NAP
	Dominican Republic	Preparation and formulation of a NAP
	Haiti	Preparation and formulation of a NAP
	Honduras	Preparation and formulation of a NAP
	Mexico	Consultations on the preparation and formulation of a NAP
	Panama	Consultations on the preparation and formulation of a NAP
1998	Haiti	National forum for the elaboration of a NAP

(iv) Promotion of the ratification/accession process

1995/1996 Consultations in a number of countries in the region to raise awareness and to promote ratification of the Convention

1997 Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela

1998 Belize, Guatemala

(b) Subregional processes

(i) Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

1996	Dominican Republic	Subregional conference on the convention in Caribbean countries
1997	Argentina, Bolivia, Dominican Republic Haiti and Paraguay	Support to the organization of consultation on El Chaco SRAP project

(c) Regional processes

(i) Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

1994		International Experts Consultation on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in Arid and Semi-arid Zones
	Brazil	Latin American and Caribbean seminar on desertification
1996	Argentina	First LAC regional meeting
	Mexico	Second LAC regional meeting
1997	Cuba	Third LAC regional meeting
1998	Antigua	Fourth LAC regional meeting
	Brazil	First Africa-LAC forum on the implementation of the UNCCD

(ii) Facilitation of the formulation of the regional action programme

1994	Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on Arid and Semi-Arid Zones - Support to the preparation of a postgraduate project on range management in the LAC region - Publication of document on range management in the LAC region - Preparatory meeting for the development of the Fourth Course on Desertification and Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Chile)
1996/1997	Various consultancies to assist in and provide expert advice and guidance on the drafting of the regional action programme
1997	Formulation of the RAP for Latin America and the Caribbean First meeting of the regional executive committee of the LAC region (Mexico)

4. Europe

(a) National processes

(i) National awareness seminars

1996 Armenia

1997 Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine

1998 Albania, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta, Turkey

(ii) Other meetings, workshops, forums

1998	Latvia, Lithuania and Romania	National awareness days
	Russian Federation	National seminar on the UNCCD

(iii) Promotion of the ratification/accession process

Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine

(b) Regional process

(i) Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

1996	Turkey	Participation at the international consultation of Eurasian and Mediterranean countries
1997	Spain	Regional conference for the northern Mediterranean

(ii) Facilitation, formulation and implementation of a regional action programme

1998	Greece	Support to the organization of the northern Mediterranean regional meeting

(c) Interregional processes

(i) Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

1997	Italy	Second international forum on European policies to combat desertification
	Uzbekistan	Interregional conference on the implementation of the Convention for the countries in eastern Europe, Transcaucasus and Central Asia

(ii) Facilitation of the formulation of the interregional action programme

1997		Study on the interregional action programmes for the countries in eastern Europe, Transcaucasus and Central Asia
	Italy	Support to the organization of the International seminar on Northern Mediterranean countries to assess desertification in the region

B. Involvement of grass-roots organizations in the implementation of the Convention

1. Organization of meetings, workshops, forums

(a) Africa

1993	Mali	International non-governmental organization conference on desertification
1996	Burkina Faso	Local forum on desertification
	Cameroon	Mini-forum on the UNCCD
	Cameroon	Central African NGO meeting on the UNCCD
	Ethiopia	East African NGO meeting on the UNCCD
	Senegal	West African NGO meeting on the UNCCD
	Tunisia	International NGO workshop - Partners Against Desertification
	Zimbabwe	Southern African NGO meeting on desertification

1997	Benin	NGO national forum on the UNCCD
	Burkina Faso	Local forum on the UNCCD
	Cape Verde	NGO national forum on the UNCCD
	Cape Verde	NGO meeting of Portuguese-speaking countries on the UNCCD
	Mauritania	NGO national forum on the UNCCD
	Senegal	Regional NGO conference on the implementation of the UNCCD
1998	Nigeria	NGO workshop for anglophone countries of West Africa on the UNCCD
	Senegal	Preparatory workshop for NGOs attending COP 2
	South Africa	NGO meeting for UNCCD partners in the southern Africa region

(b) Asia

1996	Pakistan	Asian regional NGO conference
	India	Afro-Asian NGO conference on South/South and North/South cooperation
1997	Kyrgyzstan	Newly independent States NGO conference on the UNCCD
1998	Tajikistan	Workshop on civic initiatives to support UNCCD implementation

(c) Europe

1994	Belgium	NGO meeting on implementing the UNCCD
1996	Belgium	European NGO meeting on the UNCCD
	Belgium	NGO round-table discussions on the UNCCD
	France	Euro-Mediterranean NGO forum on the UNCCD
1997	Italy	NGO coordination for COP 2
1998	Armenia	Workshop on awareness raising among NGOs

(d) North America

1996	USA	North/South American conference on UNCCD implementation

(e) Latin America

1995	Peru	Latin American and Caribbean regional NGO conference on the UNCCD
1997	Cuba	Second Latin American and Caribbean regional NGO conference on the UNCCD implementation

2. Preparation of information material to promote the Convention

1993	Earth Action, United Kingdom	Awareness raising
1994	Sahel Defis, France	Awareness raising
	Panos Institute	Newsletter
	Earthcare, Kenya	Awareness raising
1995	Association pour la protection de la nature, Burkina Faso	Awareness raising
	National Heritage Institute, USA	Awareness raising
1996	National Heritage Institute, USA	Awareness raising
	Climate Network Africa, Kenya	Newsletter special edition
	Association des volontaires pour le développement, Burkina Faso	17 June celebrations
	European Environmental Bureau, Belgium	Awareness raising and media sensitization
	Sahel Defis, France	17 June celebrations
1997	European Environmental Bureau, Belgium	Awareness raising
	Cocis, Italy	Awareness raising
1998	Earth Action, USA	Awareness raising

3. Institutional support

1996	Association de formation et d'appui au développement, Mali	Strengthening women's role in the implementation of the Convention
	Association des volontaires pour le développement, Burkina Faso	Strengthening women's role in the implementation of the Convention
	Confédération des ONG d'environnement et de développement de l'Afrique Centrale, Cameroon	Institutional support for strengthening NGO capacity at national level
	Pronaturaleza, Cuba	Institutional support for strengthening NGO capacity at national level
	Youth for Action, India	Strengthening women's role in the implementation of the Convention
1997	Environmentalists, Sudan	Institutional support for strengthening NGO capacity at national level
	Association de formation et d'appui au développement, Mali	Strengthening women's role in the implementation of the Convention
	China	Awareness-raising pilot project
1998	Eco-Club, Armenia	Awareness workshop for NGO

4. Participation at sessions of the INCD and the Conference of the Parties

(a) Travel of NGOs:

Year	No. of resource persons financed
1993	12
1994	26
1995	11
1996	59
1997	101
1998	89

(b) Preparation of paper for panel discussion on the role of women in the implementation of the Convention (INCD ninth session, 1996)

(c) In 1998, support to the preparation of a document on the UNCCD secretariat's modus operandi and activities during the interim period to facilitate participation of NGOs in the UNCCD process.

C. Public information

1. Publication and information activities

(a) Design and full production of UNCCD kit in seven languages, and continual updating and reprinting (1995-1997). Includes folder, fact sheets, Convention booklet and explanatory leaflet;

(b) *Down to Earth* - Design and full production of simplified guide in seven languages (1995-1997);

(c) Comics catalogue - Design and full production of comics to combat desertification, one catalogue in three languages (1997);

(d) *Lupo Alberto* - comics booklet, design and full production in four languages, English, French, Spanish and Italian (1997);

(e) UNCCD newsletters in English and French (1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1996; 4th to 7th, 1997);

(f) Reproduction of *Down to Earth* simplified guide in seven languages (1998).

2. Events

(a) Picture exhibition at adoption and signing ceremony of Convention, (1994);

(b) Policy dialogue seminar entitled "Combating Desertification through Alternative Energy Strategies, a Focus on Africa" held on the occasion of the World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought (17 June 1995);

(c) Collaboration with United Nations Office at Geneva Visitors Service and provision of material for 17 June (1997);

(d) Press seminar and media outreach workshop, COP 1 (Rome, 1997);

(e) Screening of film "Po di Sangui" (1996);

(f) Participation in the Panafrican Film and Television Festival of Ouagadougou (FESPACO), and donation of a UNCCD award (Ouagadougou, 1997);

(g) Comics to combat desertification picture exhibition, COP 1 (1997);

(h) Organization of a cybercafé in connection with the United Nations Day (1998).

3. Promotion and advertising

(a) Design and production of UNCCD poster (1995, 1997, and 1998);

(b) Media and parliamentarian campaign on occasion of 17 June, Earth Action (1995);

(c) Memorabilia on the occasion of COP 1: includes UNCCD pads, diaries, pencils, and pens (1997);

(d) Design and production of UNCCD T-shirts on occasion of 17 June (1996-1997);

(e) Production and distribution of UNCCD pins on occasion of entry into force of the UNCCD (1996) and re-ordering for occasion of World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought (1997);

(f) Memorabilia on the occasion of COP 2: includes UNCCD calendars, mouse pads, posters and web site CD-ROM (1998).

4. Television and radio

(a) Documentary films on desertification control in West Africa - United Nations Information Centre, Dakar (October 1994);

(b) Production of four Azimuth video reports (1995-1997); and

(c) Production of video cassette of Azimuth report no. 58 for the documentary on United Nations in action.

D. Substantive support to the COP and its subsidiary bodies

1. Survey and evaluation of existing networks

In 1998, the secretariat provided financial support for a project implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on the survey and evaluation of existing networks in combating desertification.

2. Benchmarks and indicators

1998	Beijing	Support for the travel of eight experts to the meeting on evaluation of benchmarks and indicators
	Switzerland	Support for the travel of 15 experts to Geneva for the meeting on the review of benchmarks and indicators

3. Committee on Science and Technology, traditional knowledge

1998	China	Preparation of document on traditional knowledge
	Tunisia	Substantive discussions on traditional knowledge (during the 2nd Pan-African conference)

In 1998, the secretariat facilitated preparation and production of documents and reports on traditional knowledge in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

E. Support to secretariat operation

A number of staff have been financed under the Trust Fund in the areas of facilitation, information systems, legal advice and secretarial support. A large proportion was funded by contributions specifically earmarked for this purpose. Some general operating costs incurred in support of Trust Fund activities were also financed under the Trust Fund.

III. SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND

Facilitation of participation of developing countries, especially least developed countries, in sessions of the INCD and the COP and in other meetings:

Year	No. of participants financed
1993	65
1994	160
1995	94
1996	206
1997	313
1998	157

Annex I

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES[1]
(US dollars)

Table 1: Trust Fund

Description	1993 expenditure	Biennium 1994-1995 expenditure	Biennium 1996-1997 expenditure	1998 expenditure
Staff costs	238 462	1 343 186	1 377 705	1 249 366
Consultants' fees and travel	--	8 970	713 660	713 300
Ad hoc expert groups	77 400	36 420	14 757	117 300
Travel of participants and representatives	13 539	303 816	1 046 677	975 603
Travel of staff	57 615	374 945	705 656	408 200
External translation and interpretation contracts	--	17 096	69 090	74 081
External printing and binding	--	96 557	137 227	46 900
Public information	--	50 000	25 328	22 500
Advertising and promotion	--	2 609	25 506	--
Other contractual services	6 470	--	5 314	--
Communications	13 439	86 119	76 629	30 887
Hospitality	594	--	6 677	3 900
General operating expenses	3 518	7 399	56 809	16 800
Supplies and materials	--	--	12 896	6 800
Furniture and equipment	--	--	47 485	864
Grants and contributions	291 653	802 216	1 636 387	917 267
Subtotal expenditures	702 690	3 129 333	5 957 803	4 583 768
13 per cent United Nations programme support costs	91 350	406 813	774 514	595 889
Total expenditures	**794 040**	**3 536 146**	**6 732 317**	**5 179 657**

[1] Based on the United Nations status of allotment report as at 31 December 1993, 31 December 1995, 31 December 1997 and 31 December 1998.

Table 2: Special Voluntary Fund[2]

Description	1993 expenditure	Biennium 1994-1995 expenditure	Biennium 1996-1997 expenditure	Budget year 1998 expenditure
Travel of participants and representatives	709 414	1 128 712	2 251 385	494 471
13 per cent United Nations programme support costs	92 224	146 733	292 680	64 281
Total expenditures	**801 638**	**1 275 445**	**2 544 065**	**558 752**

[2] Based on the United Nations status of allotment report as at 31 December 1993, 31 December 1995, 31 December 1997 and 31 December 1998.

Annex II

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS
(as at 31 December 1998)
(US dollars)

Table 3. Contributions to the Trust Fund

Donor country/ organization	1993	1994-1995	1996-1997	1998	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	1 250	-	1 250
Australia	34 915	86 160	50 000	-	171 075
Austria	-	-	34 347	-	34 347
Belgium	-	-	119 269	-	119 269
Canada	134 982	282 000	510 479	34 725	962 186
China	-	-	100 000	49 985	149 985
Cyprus	1 000	-	-	-	1 000
Denmark	-	444 410	913 035	250 000	1 607 445
Finland	-	89 522	89 913	159 956	339 391
France	105 542	15 842	-	6 294	127 678
Germany	-	-	475 539	1 166 847	1 642 386
Greece	-	5 000	-	-	5 000
Ireland	-	-	-	21 093	21 093
Israel	-	3 158	-	-	3 158
Italy	-	-	493 762	-	493 762
Japan	-	628 630	1 663 585	-	2 292 215
Kenya	-	5 000	-	-	5 000
Netherlands	555 139	-	1 061 490	47 619	1 664 248
Norway	187 971	318 178	288 367	162 872	957 388
Portugal	-	-	-	50 000	50 000
Spain	-	-	636 627	206 465	843 092
Sweden	-	262 287	140 000	279 747	682 034
Switzerland	125 310	1 004 264	758 342	372 462	2 260 378
Tunisia	-	2 000	-	-	2 000
United States of America	200 000	150 000	45 000	50 000	445 000
Int. Fund for Agr. Dev.	-	200 000	275 000	245 000	720 000
Islamic Development Bank	-	-	3 000	-	3 000
Inter-American Dev. Bank	-	-	-	5 000	5 000
European Community	-	64 875	55 755	-	120 630
Org. of African Unity	-	-	-	200 000	200 000
World Meteorological Org.	-	32 468	98 644	61 900	193 012
World Bank	-	-	-	40 000	40 000
UNEP	300 000	130 000	-	-	430 000
TOTAL	**1 644 859**	**3 723 794**	**7 813 404**	**3 409 965**	**16 592 022**

Table 4: Contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund

Donor country/ Organization	1993	1994-1995	1996-1997	1998	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	1 250	-	1 250
Australia	-	65 735	100 000	-	165 735
Austria	-	10 000	25 000	-	35 000
Benin	-	1 000	-	-	1 000
Canada	77 662	86 095	70 343	3 373	237 473
Denmark	199 985	-	449 965	50 000	699 950
Finland	-	-	90 848	-	90 848
France	103 999	64 540	-	178 412	346 951
Germany	185 827	41 634	196 078	-	423 539
Greece	-	5 000	-	-	5 000
Ireland	-	87 891	31 596	-	119 487
Italy	90 744	-	46 919	-	137 663
Japan	-	500 000	300 000	-	800 000
Malaysia	-	10 000	-	-	10 000
Netherlands	-	-	100 000	47 619	147 619
Norway	199 985	426 359	454 580	96 453	1 177 377
Panama	-	500	-	-	500
Portugal	-	15 000	-	-	15 000
Republic of Korea	-	50 000	-	-	50 000
Spain	42 024	46 464	-	-	88 488
Sweden	262 280	150 128	-	62 853	475 261
Switzerland	66 013	70 000	-	-	136 013
United Kingdom	111 727	-	-	-	111 727
United States of America	50 000	-	-	-	50 000
European Community	-	64 875	57 250	-	122 125
TOTAL	**1 390 246**	**1 695 221**	**1 923 829**	**438 710**	**5 448 006**

UNITED NATIONS

Convention to Combat Desertification

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UNCCD NATIONAL REPORTS HELP GUIDE

A guide to assist UNCCD Parties in preparing
their first national reports on the implementation of the
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

This help guide was prepared by the CCD secretariat with the assistance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Observatory of the Sahara and the Sahel (OSS) and with contributions from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and experts from the African subregional organizations, the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU).

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This help guide is designed to provide UNCCD Parties and their national focal points, who will coordinate the preparation of the first national reports on the Convention, with useful information to assist them in the collection, compilation, analysis and presentation of data and information to be incorporated in communications on measures taken for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (article 26).

2. The guide comprises into two sections. The **first section**, the **introduction**, provides background information and explains the procedures for the communication of information and review of implementation of the Convention. The **second section**, the **proposed methodology**, outlines and explains the specific guidelines provided by decision 11/COP.1 on the procedures for the communication of information and review of implementation. The text of the decision is reproduced in annex I to this document. Additional guidance is provided by decision 5/COP.2, which is also contained in annex I.

3. This help guide does not constitute an obligation nor a formal requirement but a support to focal points and others involved in the preparation of the national reports.

4. National reports are to be communicated through the UNCCD secretariat for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its Third session (COP 3, Recife, Brazil, 15-26 November 1999). For COP 3, only affected African Parties are required to present their reports, according to decisions 11/COP.1 and 5/COP.2. Affected Parties from other regions are to present their reports to COP 4 in 2000. A summary of the process and work plan leading to COP 3 is contained in annex II.

5. The help guide is expected to be adapted by the national coordinating bodies to the particularities and requirements of each national context. It could also serve as a tool for monitoring and evaluating progress made in combating land degradation with a view to ensuring sustainable development.

6. Additional feedback is expected from national and subregional experts at national and subregional consultations. Following this first process of preparation of national reports and further to discussions at COP 3, a revised help guide and further recommendations should be formulated with the purpose of improving the quality of the next national reports, i.e., for COP 4 and beyond, in particular those of Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean for COP 4 and Africa again for COP 5.

A. Purpose of formulation of national reports

7. The main purpose of the national reports is to inform the Parties to the Convention on the situation of each country Party with regard to measures taken for the implementation of the UNCCD at national level. Additional specific objectives are contained in decision 11/COP.1, paragraph 2 (see annex I).

8. The information provided in the reports, together with that provided in the subregional, regional and other reports, should enable the Conference of the Parties to review the implementation of the Convention and the functioning of its institutional arrangements in the light of the experience gained at the national, subregional, regional and international levels and on the basis of the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge (UNCCD, article 22, paragraph 2(a)).

9. In addition to presenting information on measures taken, national reports are expected to provide mainly an assessment of the progress made towards achieving the objectives of the Convention and to enable the COP to make appropriate recommendations to further those objectives.

10. The formulation of national reports is part of the process of implementing the Convention. Thus, while indicating the status of the UNCCD process, the reports should also help to strengthen the institutional and human capacities of national focal points to improve their ability to coordinate and motivate the further steps required for the effective implementation of the UNCCD in the perspective of gradually achieving sustainable development.

11. Given that most African Parties are already engaged in the process of preparating and implementing national action programmes (NAPs), the formulation of the national report should mainly reflect such process. It should involve those persons and organizations participating in the NAP process under the coordination of the national coordinating body (NCB)1/.

12. National reports should aim at highlighting the achievements obtained as well as the difficulties encountered in implementing the Convention for the benefit of all relevant actors and stakeholders in the NAP process.

13. As the main purpose of the national report is to describe, in a concise and comparable manner, progress in the implementation of the Convention, the most relevant information is on policy measures and institutional development. However, national reports can also serve as a means of providing information on technical or more specific matters.

1/ The national coordinating body is the government ministry or agency designated to coordinate the work of the UNCCD at the national level and the national focal point (NFP) is the contact person for the UNCCD within the NCB.

14. Reporting at the subregional level by the subregional organizations is expected to focus on measures and significant development in the formulation of the subregional action programmes (SRAPs). Countries should include in their national reports a description of the advantages and difficulties of participating in the subregional programmes. Subregional organizations are expected to inform the Parties in a complementary manner on the development of the subregional action programmes in their entirety, describing also the achievements and obstacles encountered.

B. Suggested process, to be adapted as needed to each national context

15. An essential component of national report preparation is its participatory and integrated approach. The report therefore needs to reflect the views of a wider set of actors or stakeholders and, in particular, those of relevant ministries and public agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), academic institutions, the private sector, regional and local authorities and the media, both general and specialized.

16. The national reports are expected to be the result of the participation and contributions of representatives of:

(i) Institutional or social categories, in particular, NGOs, CBOs, academic and technical institutions, the private sector, local authorities and the media;

(ii) Other public policy and planning processes in areas such as agriculture, energy, environment, education, health, trade, poverty reduction, migrations, biodiversity, climate change, forests, marine resources and coastal management, water supply, and national development planning.

17. Owing to the short time available, however, it will be necessary for at least a minimum number of representatives designated by each institutional or social category to participate in the process. National focal points could encourage additional and parallel consultations within each category, to ensure greater participation in the NAP process in the longer term perspective.

18. The following schedule is proposed as a tentative process for the consultations and formulation of the national reports, in keeping with the guidance provided by the COP and the participatory approach and principles of the UNCCD, and with the time-frame available:

(i) **First week of April**: a first meeting of the drafting group followed by a meeting of the national steering committee with approximately 15-20 persons (depending on each national setting), representing each a group or category of actors (other relevant ministries and government agencies, CBOs, NGOs, academic institutions, local

authorities, the private sector and the media). Participants should be selected according to their active involvement in the NAP process. The meeting of the national steering committee, of no more than two days, should address, among other things, the general outline of the national report and contents of its chapters, form drafting teams for each chapter, designate the person responsible for each chapter, and set up a work plan and timetable;

(ii) **Second and third week of April:** work by each group under the coordination of the national focal point assisted, if appropriate, by experts or consultants;

(iii) **End of the third week of April**: a meeting of the national steering committee of one day with coordinators responsible for each chapter to check progress and provide guidance and support as necessary;

(iv) **Fourth week of April and first week of May**: work continues by each group under coordination of national focal point assisted if appropriate, by experts or consultants;

(v) **End of the first week of May**: a second national workshop of one day with the same participants as in the first, with the purpose of presenting each chapter, discussing, and making modifications as necessary, with the support of all the participants;

(vi) **Second week of May**: work by groups to complete each chapter and pass them on to the national focal point to format and finalize the report;

(vii) **15 May**: national focal points send the reports to the CCD secretariat and relevant subregional organizations, to reach them by the end of May;

(viii) **First and second weeks of June**: subregional organizations finalize their subregional reports as appropriate on activities at their level.

C. Assistance by subregional organizations

19. Affected African country Parties can benefit from the experience and resources of the relevant subregional organizations (CILSS, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), IGAD, SADC, AMU). National focal points are therefore encouraged to coordinate the preparation of the national report with the subregional organizations.

20. In the context of the present exercise, the subregional organizations in close coordination with the CCD secretariat will provide, if needed and requested, assistance to the national focal points, within the resources available.

21. The consultants provided by the subregional organizations for this initial exercise will, if needed and requested, assist national focal points in the process of information collection, consultations and mobilization of relevant actors to participate in the formulation of national reports.

22. In providing assistance and advice to national focal points, subregional organizations should utilize, through consultancy services, the experience gained and expertise developed by countries in the region that are more advanced in the process. Subregional organizations should coordinate and integrate these resources as appropriate upon the request of their member States.

D. Synergy with other similar processes

23. In the preparation of national reports, the national focal points should utilize, as appropriate, the experience gained and data collected by other similar reporting processes and, in particular, those under the conventions on climate change and biodiversity, national environmental action plans and national Agenda 21, with the purpose of avoiding duplication of efforts, seeking synergies, improving management of information and ensuring integrated policy-making with a view to attaining sustainable development. This will also be helpful for other processes such as the formulation of project proposals for submission to the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

24. Furthermore, in countries where desertification and drought are not perceived as a priority issue, advice could be provided by subregional organizations to national coordinating bodies to integrate strategies to combat land degradation into strategies on issues such as biodiversity, climate change or oceans and water management, whichever is of higher priority to the country. Subregional organizations can benefit from the experience of other convention secretariats, UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank, GEF and UNITAR on synergy and linkages among these subjects.

E. Submission modalities

25. Parties are required to communicate their reports in one of the official languages of the COP. Parties are also encouraged to submit their report, or at least a summary of it, in English, which would allow for wider dissemination of the information.

26. The guidelines in decision 11/COP.1 state that reports should be as concise as possible to facilitate their review. They do not, however, stipulate a precise length. In this regard and subject to particular national requirements as well as discussions at the subregional briefing sessions, it is recommended that reports

remain within a length of 30 pages, including the 6 pages required for the summary. Parties are also encouraged to include in the report, references to other policy or technical documentation containing additional relevant information.

27. The report should be submitted as a single document in a hard copy and an electronic copy. The electronic copy can be provided on diskette, CD-ROM, or a Web site or sent by email. Although not a requirement, it is recommended that reports are produced in either WordPerfect 5.2 or above, or MS Word 6 or above, in order to facilitate compilation and synthesis by the CCD secretariat.

28. Reports are expected to arrive in the CCD secretariat in Bonn by Monday 31 May 1999, the address being as follows:

CCD Secretariat
Post Office Box 260129
Haus Carstanjen
D-53153 Bonn, Germany
Fax: (49-228) 815.2899
E-mail: secretariat@unccd.de

II. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

A. How to work with the proposed methodology

29. The methodology proposed for the national reports follows and adapts the matrix proposed by the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) for indicators to monitor the UNCCD implementation process (contained in document A/AC.241/INF.4 and complemented by ICCD/COP(1)/CST/3/Add.1 and ICCD/COP(2)/CST/3/Add.1)[2/].

30. Being a first experience, it is likely - and even desirable - that new questions as well as proposals for modification of existing questions, will be raised during the process of preparation of national reports. The methodology proposed should therefore not limit the responses to the questions provided but rather serve as an orientation to respond to the main purpose of the national report as stated above in the introduction and described in detail in decision 11/COP.1 (annex I).

31. The next section will review items (a)(i) to (a)(ix) of the guidelines annexed to decision 11/COP.1, by means of four columns containing: **indicators**, **evaluation parameters**, **remarks** and **questions** on the items.

2/ Additional information is contained in the OSS/CILSS/ECOWAS report to the COP 2: "CCD's Implementation Indicators Grid - A NAP Consolidation Tool", Paris, Ouagadougou, November 1998.

B. Detailed guidelines based on the format provided by the Conference of the Parties (decision 11/COP.1)

Item (i): *A table of contents*

	RECOMMENDATIONS
Table of contents	The table of contents should not only reflect the items listed in decision 11/COP.1 but also provide the breakdown of the different sections and subsections of the national report. It should also list as annexes any additional materials presented with the report.

Item (ii): *A summary not exceeding six pages*

	RECOMMENDATIONS
Summary of the national report	The summary should not exceed six pages. It should highlight the major elements of the report and provide an easy grasp of the status of implementation of the Convention in the country. It may include, although not necessarily, some of the information prepared for the national profile database (see annex III).

Item (iii): *The strategies and priorities established within the framework of sustainable development plans and/or policies*

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
National plans and strategies available in other social and economic areas **National plans and strategies in the field of combating desertifi-cation developed prior to the UNCCD**	National development plan National environmental action plan or strategy National and local Agendas 21 National conservation strategy Other relevant plans or strategies (agriculture, energy, education, trade, health, poverty eradication, migrations, forests, climate change, biodiversity, coastal and marine resources, etc)	The purpose here is only to provide basic information on the existence of plans and strategies in other areas which are relevant to combating desertification The specific integration or linkages of the NAP with these other plans or strategies is to be assessed below under item (iv) on institutional measures taken to implement the Convention Additionally, it would be useful to provide basic information on previous plans or strategies in the field of desertification, in particular, those stemming from the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 1977.	• What are the plans and strategies available on areas relevant to combating desertification? • What is their status? Are they formulated? Are they being implemented? Since when have they been operational? • For sectoral plans and strategies, what is the priority allocated to each within the national development plan • Do these plans and strategies have any reference to combating desertification or connection to the CCD/NAP? • Have specific plans or strategies been developed in the past to address desertification?

Item (iv): *Institutional measures taken to implement the Convention*

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
Established and functional national coordination body (NCB)	Legal status	The status of the NCB gives an indication of its institutional capability and of the latitude to act granted to it by the State, as shown through its establishment documents, (choice of) supervisory government service, attributions, autonomy, etc.; also the capacity of each NCB member to feed back to his or her organization and back to the NCB the relevant information. The NCB may have been established in different legal forms, including existing coordinating mechanisms (e.g., national councils for environment or sustainable development). The purpose is to show how the NCB ensures the implementation of measures listed in article 9 of the Regional Implementation Annex for Africa on the preparation of NAPs and implementation and evaluation indicators.	• What is the juridical personality of the NCB? • What is its legal capacity? • Does it have financial autonomy? • What are its functions and mandate? • What is its institutional framework?
	Intersectoral and multidisciplinary characters	The intersectoral and multidisciplinary character should be reflected, within the NCB, by the presence of senior staff from various sectors of activity, staff that has complementary training and experience in various socio-economic fields and in natural resource management.	• What are the social and economic sectors that are relevant to combating land degradation represented in the NCB? • What are the other institutional or social categories represented? • What are the ways and means of communication or networking among members of the NCB and the groups they represent?

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
	Composition and mode of operation	The last parameter should describe how the various actors participate in the work of the NCB, in particular NGOs and the representatives of the local populations.	With regard to consultations: • What is the mode of nomination of members of the NCB? • What is the composition of the NCB, what the ratio of Government/civil society and men/women among participants? • What is the frequency of meetings of the NCB? With regard to functioning: • Is there a work plan and timetable for the activities? • Is there a budget for the functioning of the NCB? • What are the mechanisms for supervision, control and evaluation of the work of the NCB
	Status of information and data	Databases, access to Internet, Web site, information networking (internal and external) Responses here must be coordinated with those given under item (ix) on benchmarks and indicators	• What are the information system capacities of the NCB? • What specific databases are being maintained by the NCB? • What other databases exist in the country which are relevant to desertification? • What information exchange activities in support of the NAP are carried out by the NCB, internally and externally?

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
Institutional framework for coherent and functional desertification control	Measures adopted to adjust or strengthen the institutional framework	The analysis of existing mechanisms for coordinating and harmonizing desertification control actions (at the local and the national level) should give due heed to the lessons of past experience. This analysis should lead to measures to readjust, adapt, and strengthen existing mechanisms, in particular to ensure the participation of local actors	• Have the mechanisms available for coordination and harmonization of actions to combat land degradation at national and local levels, been reviewed or analysed? • Has the review led to any proposals or new political, institutional or organizational measures? • What are the measures taken to make the above measures sustainable and effective?
	Measures adopted to strengthen existing institutions at the local and at the national level	This involves various actions in capacity building that are to be implemented in the short and medium term.	• Has capacity and institution building been addressed and promoted? • How have these measures facilitated the implementation of the NAP and made its structures operational?

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
NAPs as part of the national economic and social development plan	Making the NAP coherent with other environmental strategic and planning frameworks	Explain whether a concerted analysis has been made of existing plans. This is to include making international partners' strategies coherent at the national level. How are the UNCCD principles accommodated in other environmental frameworks (participation, partnership, programme approach, etc.)? Special mention is needed of linkages with structural adjustment plans in those countries where such plans are being implemented	• Has a concerted analysis been made of the existing plans & strategies that are relevant to combating land degradation with the purpose of ensuring complementarity and avoiding duplication or scattered efforts? • Is the NAP fully considered as a strategic framework for action in the larger development plan? • What have been the proposals for seeking and developing synergies and complementary approaches? • How are the UNCCD principles acknowledged and integrated in other environmental and development plans (participation, partnerships, programme approach...)? • What proposals exist concerning synergy, complementarity, etc.?
	Linkages of NAP with national, intra-regional and local approaches	Explain whether the NAP has been incorporated at all levels of the national economic and social development plan	• Is the NAP clearly and visibly integrated into the process of national economic and social development planning, including at the local and national levels?
	Linkages of NAP with subregional and regional action programmes (SRAP and RAP)		• Have the articulations between the NAP and the SRAP and RAP been clearly identified? • What are the actions or activities in the NAP that have a subregional or regional projection or dimension?
	Government's agreement		• Has the government officially adopted the NAP? • Has a priority been given officially to the NAP in the budget and financing to implement the national development plan?

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
Coherent and functional legal and regulatory framework	Assessment of the analysis of the legislation on environment and related fields	The cross-analysis of environmental and other relevant legislation should, in particular, lead to proposals that imply greater responsibility for local populations and more solid guarantees concerning land tenure.	• Has a study or analysis been made of existing legislation? • What have been the legislative measures aimed at developing and ensuring greater involvement and responsibility of local populations? • Have measures been taken to raise awareness, inform and educate local populations to enhance their participation?
	Measures to adapt current legislation or introduce new enactments: • Land tenure reform • Decentralization • Natural resource management (forestry code, pastoral code, etc)	All the measures should be supported by efforts to provide information on national orientations and the contents of laws and regulations to the grassroots level in order to enrol greater participation by the local populations.	• Have measures taken ensured a real capacity and empowerment of local populations and local authorities to participate in decision-making that is relevant to combating land degradation? • What has been the procedure to identify and implement such measures?

Item (v): *Participatory process in support of the preparation and implementation of the action programme*

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
Effective participation of actors involved in defining NAP priorities	Methods of participation of various actors (regular consultations or meetings and regular exchange of information -mail or email networks) Gender balance of actors involved in defining NAP priorities	This entails verification of the extent of involvement of relevant actors in defining national priorities: local authorities, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, private business, and academic institutions, including young people and women as actors who are especially targeted by the Convention. Providing relevant actors with accurate and timely information, in particular as concerns the UNCCD interests and selected national options, is an essential factor in their full participation in decision-making.	• Does a strategy of communication and public awareness exist? • If so, is it being implemented? If not, how have the awareness campaigns been organized? • How have the messages and contents, as well as the media chosen, for such campaigns been determined? • Have all the relevant social and institutional categories benefited from the awareness campaigns? • Have the relevant information documents about the UNCCD been translated and made available to the local populations in their own languages? • What is the gender balance in the NAP steering committee, national coordinating body and national NGO coordinating body? • Has there been gender awareness training for the NAP steering committee, NCB, NCCD? • Has the government implemented policies on gender? • What approaches were used to ensure women's participation in the NAP process? • Number and percentage of women involved at various levels of the process (e.g., national steering committee) • What measures and approaches are still required for addressing any existing gaps in relation to gender mainstreaming in the NAP? • What are the activities targeting specific categories such as women, youth, the private sector, scientific and academic circles, and the media?

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
	Representativeness of various actors in the national priorities identification processes (local forums, national forum)		• What is the nature of the various intermediaries (consultants, NGOs, government agencies, etc.) that have facilitated the awareness process? • Have they been prepared for those functions and tasks? • What consultative processes have been undertaken with each category of actors or stakeholders and how decentralized have they been? • Has a mechanism been put in place to ensure continuous consultations?
	Nature and scope of information, education, and communication actions		• What are the systems for exchange, circulation and transfer of information? • What are the mechanisms adopted to ensure that the various categories of actors are involved in the process to provide information as well as to benefit from the consultations' results?
	Extent of uptake: • of local concerns at the national level, • of results of national consultations at the local level		• What is the mode of designation of the representatives of various social and institutional categories, at both national and local levels, (nomination, election, etc.)? • What are the relationships among the various actors involved in the local and national consultative processes? • What local and traditional knowledge has been incorporated into the NAP?

Item (vi): *Consultative process in support of the preparation and implementation of the national action programme and the partnership agreement with the developed country Parties and other interested entities*

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
Effective support from international partners for cooperation	Degree of participation of international partners and level (percentage) of responses in relation to needs expressed	International partners include: bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies, and other subregional, regional and international organizations Commitments by international partners should lead to their participation in local and national consultations and their financial support for the process Consultations among partner countries should be organized *inter alia* by the appointment of a lead country to serve as facilitator.	• What are the measures taken by government to ensure the involvement of international partners in the process? • Have these partners participated in all stages of the process? • What have the partners done to be present and active? • What has been the follow-up by the government?
		Establishment of an informal consultation and harmonization process for actions between partner countries.	• Is there a consultative mechanism established among partners at the national or local levels? • What are the mechanisms to communicate information among them and with the NCB? • What is the frequency of meetings, the number of participants and the level of participation? • What is the distribution of roles and tasks among the various partners?

Item (vii): *Measures taken or planned within the framework of the national action programmes, including measures to improve the economic environment, to conserve natural resources, to improve institutional organization, to improve knowledge of desertification and to monitor and assess the effects of drought*

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
Adequate diagnosis of past experience	Synthesis and evaluation of activities undertaken in the field of combating desertification and mitigating drought	Diagnosis must indicate the state of natural resources and extent of desertification at the moment of initiating the NAP	• Has an exhaustive diagnosis been made of past experience? If so, how and by whom? • Please describe the consultations undertaken and participatory approach developed? • Has such a diagnosis provided a sound basis for the NAP process? • Has the diagnosis resulted in specific recommendations for the formulation of the NAP?
Established technical programmes and functional integrated projects to combat desertification	Inventory, adaptation and integration of projects under way within the NAP process	Projects underway in resource management and desertification control should be analysed in relation to the CCD principles and, if necessary, adjusted accordingly. This should be a gradual action geared to the medium term. Well-adapted training, and scientific-technical programmes should be designed	• Have ongoing projects involving natural resource management and in particular, combating desertification, been reviewed to assess their conformity with the UNCCD principles? If so, by whom? • What are the proposals to integrate the ongoing projects into the NAP process? • What are the steps taken to ensure adaptation of ongoing projects and their integration into the NAP process? • Have projects specifically recommended by the NAP been implemented, and what is their status, results and impacts?
	Identification of new actions and planned measures		• What are the new actions proposed to combat desertification? • What are the planned measures?
	Specific actions to strengthen the national capacity to combat desertification, in particular at the local level	Under this item, specific responses on training and capacity-building processes are expected. Information on other institutional measures is to be provided above under item (iv) on the institutional measures taken to implement the Convention	• Have specific training as well as technical and scientific programmes been formulated and adopted? • Has a priority been given to strengthen capacities for the local level? • If so, how, and which training activities have been organized (courses, seminars, workshops, in-service training, etc)? • Has there been an evaluation of the training?

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
Action programme implemented in compliance with priority fields set out in the Convention	• Measures for natural resource conservation. • Measures to improve institutional organization. • Measures to increase knowledge of desertification as a phenomenon. • Monitoring and evaluation measures for the effects of desertification. • Measures to improve the economic environment.	The contents of the various provisions stem from the contents of the action programme adopted by each of the affected countries and the priorities set by them. Article 8 of the Regional Implementation Annex for Africa gives an example of the contents that might be included in the measures to be adopted Additional information on these measures can be provided in responses to the questions under previous indicators. On institutional measures, in particular, responses can be concentrated under item (iv) on the institutional measures taken to implement the Convention	• Have measures been identified and taken to improve the economic environment, such as those proposed in article 8 of the Regional Implementation Annex for Africa? • If so, how are they integrated into the other economic policies and plans (agriculture, trade, poverty eradication, energy, financial instruments, migration, etc)?
Linkage achieved with subregional and regional action programmes	• Development, at the national level, of programmes of a subregional or regional character • Strengthening the African and other relevant scientific networks	The desertification control programmes adopted at the subregional level should be incorporated into the national programmes SRAPs and RAPs are understood to be complementary to and supportive of national action programmes The contribution of the scientific networks can be measured by weighing the relationship between the national actors and the relevant networks	• How have the actions and measures taken at the subregional and regional levels been integrated into national policies and the NAP and vice versa? • Are national scientific and technical institutions participating actively and effectively in the subregional, regional and international relevant networks?
Effectiveness of measures in local capacity-building	• Degree of responsibility in natural resource management devolving on local communities • Degree of decentralization or deconcentration achieved • Involvement of actors in monitoring and evaluation process	The degree of power which governments delegate to local actors and the support measures (training, local organization, etc) need to be clearly shown Additional information on this indicator can be provided in responses to the questions under previous indicators, in particular, under item (iv) on the institutional measures taken to implement the Convention	

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
Partnership agreements applied	• Functioning of internal partnership agreements • Consultation and coordination process • Resources made available for NAP implementation • Number of international partners involved (multilateral and bilateral)	Information on this indicator and parameters can be found in responses above to item (iv) on the institutional measures taken to implement the Convention and item (vi) on the consultative process in support of the preparation and implementation of the NAP and the partnership agreement with the developed country Parties and other interested entities	

Item (viii): ***Financial allocations from national budgets in support of implementation as well as financial assistance and technical cooperation received and needed, identifying and prioritizing requirements***

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
Adopted financial mechanisms	Measures to facilitate the access of local actors to existing sources of funding.	Revision of existing financial mechanisms should make finance-related tools more accessible to local actors.	• What measures have been taken to ensure access by local actors to funding sources? • Are these measures provisional or permanent? How can they be made sustainable? • Is there a listing of existing sources of funding?
	Working out new, adapted methods to mobilize internal and external resources.	New forms of financing could comprise national desertification funds, including the promotion of funds at the local level. Within this frame, the State should define the terms and conditions for participation by various actors in the financing and management of desertification control activities. The international partners should support this process conceptually and financially.	• Has government determined specific mechanisms to ensure financing for combating desertification? • What are the modalities of participation of the various actors in the funding and management of activities to combat desertification? • Are international partners supporting somehow these specific financial mechanisms?
NAP financing	• Mobilization of national resources. • Mobilization of external resources • Contribution from Global Mechanism • Number of partners providing financial support • Amount of financial resources available	Mobilization of internal resources indicates the degree of priority attached to desertification control by the State in the framework of the action programme Mobilization of external resources can show the degree of commitment of partners in cooperation to the national process The contribution of the Global Mechanism (where applicable, as it has only recently been implemented), should be evaluated through its capacity to mobilize new resources, to direct the countries concerned towards existing financial resources, and to identify financial mechanisms that might help to implement the Convention.	• What actions have been taken to mobilize resources at national and international levels? • Has the Global Mechanism been contacted? Has it been able to provide orientation and support? • How many partners, and which, specifically support the NAP process? • How much have these partners provided to the NAP process and how much has the government requested them to provide?

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
Technical cooperation developed	• Mobilization of technical cooperation • Identification of priority needs in technical assistance		• Has a plan been formulated for the request of technical cooperation, including multilateral and bilateral cooperation? • What technical cooperation support has been received other than financial resources? • What are the needs for technical cooperation, in what specific areas (technical, scientific, NGOs, CBOs, etc.) and which is the priority order?

Item (ix): *Review of the benchmarks and indicators utilized to measure progress and an assessment thereof*

Indicators	Evaluation parameters	Remarks	Questions
Operational mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation	Establishment and/or strengthening of national environmental monitoring and observation capacities. Information system on desertification at the national level Main actors' access to available information Mechanisms for consultation concerning the analysis of results Regular production of reports Participation of scientific and technical institutions in monitoring and evaluation Feedback on evaluation for programme management	Affected countries should have the national capacity to harness the relevant environmental information, including: • The capacity to collect, analyse and process information, and to produce impact indicators • The functional efficiency for disseminating information and networking at the national level • The capacity to harmonize existing information systems in related fields (environment, agriculture, energy, climate change, biodiversity, coastal and marine resource management, etc.) • The capacity to monitor the impact of the NAP Response to this indicator and parameters can refer to the information provided on the same subject under item (iv) on the institutional measures taken to implement the Convention.	• What is the mechanism of observation and monitoring of the environment? • What are the measures taken for harmonization of existing mechanisms and systems? • What is the planned national methodology for the elaboration of impact indicators? Has it been adopted?

C. UNCCD profile system for national reports

32. In addition to what is requested by decision 11/COP.1, the national focal points are recommended to integrate the information and data collected for the national reports into specific databases, which could become information tools for improving policy and management of land degradation issues, utilizing available national systems such as the desertification information systems (DIS) and environmental information systems (EIS).

33. Database development should in particular include institutional and expertise data such as relevant organizations and institutions, experts, projects and technical documentation. These databases, as well as systems such as the DIS and EIS that have been developed in some countries as part of the NAP process, should be fully utilized to facilitate the preparation of future national reports.

34. The information obtained by the CCD secretariat from the national reports as well as from their compilation and synthesis would be organized in a UNCCD profile system for national reports, with the purpose of facilitating interaction and exchange of information among all relevant actors, at both national and international levels, to support the implementation of the NAPs, formulate more accurate and useful reports and facilitate the compilation and synthesis of future reports (format contained in annex III).

35. Some of the elements requested in annex III for the national profile on UNCCD could be utilized for the summary of the national report. However, additional information on items other than those requested in annex III would also be needed.

Annex I

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

A. Decision 11/COP.1[3]/

Procedures for the communication of information and review of implementation

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling article 26 of the Convention, which provides that each Party shall communicate to the Conference of the Parties at its ordinary sessions, through the Permanent Secretariat of the Convention, reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the Convention and that the Conference of the Parties shall determine the timetable for submission and the format of such reports,

Recalling also article 22, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention, which provides that the Conference of the Parties shall regularly review the implementation of the Convention and the functioning of its institutional arrangements in the light of the experience gained at the national, subregional, regional and international levels and on the basis of the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge,

Recalling further article 22, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention, which provides that the Conference of the Parties shall promote and facilitate the exchange of information on measures adopted by the Parties, and determine the form and timetable for transmitting the information to be submitted pursuant to article 26, review the reports and make recommendations on them,

Conscious of the desirability of adopting procedures to organize and streamline the communication of information,

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on this issue,

Decides to adopt the procedures attached to the present decision.

3/ ICCD/COP(1)/11/Add.1, pp. 41-46.

8. Parties are encouraged to make full use of the expertise of competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the preparation of reports and in the dissemination of relevant information.

9. Relevant organs, funds and programmes of the United Nations, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, are encouraged to provide information, as appropriate, on their activities in support of the preparation and implementation of action programmes under the Convention.

Format and content of reports

10. Reports should be as concise as possible to facilitate their review. They should be structured as follows, taking into account the degree of development of action programmes and other relevant circumstances:

(a) Reports on national action programmes

(i) A table of contents;
(ii) A summary not exceeding six pages;
(iii) The strategies and priorities established within the framework of sustainable development plans and/or policies;
(iv) The institutional measures taken to implement the Convention;
(v) The participatory process in support of the preparation and implementation of the action programme;
(vi) The consultative process in support of the preparation and implementation of the national action programme and the partnership agreement with developed country Parties and other interested entities;
(vii) The measures taken or planned within the framework of the national action programmes, including measures to improve the economic environment, to conserve natural resources, to improve institutional organization, to improve knowledge of desertification and to monitor and assess the effects of drought;
(viii) Financial allocations from national budgets in support of implementation as well as financial assistance and technical cooperation received and needed, identifying and prioritizing requirements;
(ix) A review of the benchmarks and indicators utilized to measure progress and an assessment thereof;

(b) Reports on joint, subregional and regional action programmes

(i) A table of contents;
(ii) A summary not exceeding six pages;
(iii) The areas of cooperation under the programme and measures taken or planned;
(iv) The consultative process in support of the preparation and implementation of the subregional or regional action programmes

and the partnership agreement with developed country Parties and other interested entities;

(v) Financial allocations by affected country Parties of the subregion or region in support of implementation as well as financial assistance and technical cooperation received and needed, identifying and prioritizing requirements;

(vi) A review of the benchmarks and indicators utilized to measure progress and an assessment thereof;

(c) Reports of developed country Parties

(i) A table of contents;

(ii) A summary not exceeding six pages;

(iii) The consultative processes and partnership agreements in which they are involved;

(iv) Measures taken to support the preparation and implementation of action programmes at all levels, including information on the financial resources they have provided, or are providing, both bilaterally and multilaterally;

(d) Reports of affected developed country Parties not preparing action programmes

(i) A table of contents;

(ii) A summary not exceeding six pages;

(iii) The strategies and priorities, within the framework of sustainable development plans and/or policies, to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and any relevant information on their implementation.

11. Information provided by relevant organs, funds and programmes of the United Nations, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should include summaries, in principle not exceeding four pages.

Language of reports

12. Reports shall be communicated to the Permanent Secretariat in one of the official languages of the Conference of the Parties.

Timetable for the submission of reports

13. The Conference of the Parties shall initiate, at its third session, review of the reports submitted by the Parties, alternating between affected African country Parties and affected country Parties of other regions. At its third session, the Conference of the Parties shall examine the reports of affected African country Parties. At its fourth session, the Conference of the Parties shall examine the reports of affected country Parties of other regions. Such rotation shall apply to subsequent sessions.

14. Developed country Parties shall report, at each session, on measures taken to assist action programmes of those affected developing country Parties reporting for the session. Relevant organs, funds and programmes of the United Nations, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, are invited to do likewise.

15. Reports shall be submitted to the Permanent Secretariat at least six months prior to the session at which they are to be reviewed.

Compilation and synthesis by the Permanent Secretariat

16. The Permanent Secretariat shall compile the summaries of reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 3 to 7, and of information provided by relevant organs, funds and programmes of the United Nations, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, on measures taken or planned in support of implementation of the Convention.

17. The Permanent Secretariat shall prepare, in addition, a synthesis of the reports setting out the trends emerging in the implementation of the Convention.

Review process

18. Reports by Parties, together with advice and information provided by the Committee on Science and Technology and the global mechanism consistent with their respective mandates and such other reports as the Conference of the Parties may call for, shall constitute the basis of the review of implementation by the Conference of the Parties.

Periodic reports

19. After the third ordinary session and following every subsequent ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties, the Permanent Secretariat shall prepare a report summarizing the conclusions of the review process.

Official documents

20. Documents prepared by the Permanent Secretariat in accordance with paragraphs 16, 17 and 19 shall constitute official documents of the Conference of the Parties.

Availability of reports

21. All reports communicated to the Permanent Secretariat in accordance with the present procedures, as well as institutional information pursuant to paragraph 22, shall be in the public domain. The Permanent Secretariat shall make available copies of the reports to any interested Parties and other entities or individuals.

Communication of institutional information to the Permanent Secretariat

22. To facilitate exchanges of information and informal contacts within and outside the review process, Parties shall communicate to the Permanent Secretariat, as soon as

practicable, information concerning the names, addresses and phone numbers of national, subregional, and regional focal points and coordinating bodies.

23. The Permanent Secretariat shall keep in databases and/or directories, and regularly update, information provided in accordance with the present procedures.

Assistance to developing country Parties in the preparation of reports

24. The Permanent Secretariat shall, on request and within the limits of its resources, facilitate assistance to affected developing country Parties, particularly affected African country Parties and least developed Parties among them, in the compilation and communication of information pursuant to the present procedures, or seek such assistance from bilateral donors and/or competent intergovernmental organizations.

B. Decision 5/COP.2[4]/

Procedures for the communication of information and review of implementation

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling article 22, paragraphs 2(a) and (b), article 23, paragraph 2(c), and article 26 of the Convention,

Reaffirming decision 11/COP.1 on procedures for the communication of information and review of implementation,

Having considered the review of the implementation of the Convention and of its institutional arrangements, including support to regional action programmes,[5]/

1. *Recalls* that, at its third session, in 1999, it shall examine the reports of affected African country Parties and, at its fourth session, in 2000, the reports of affected country Parties in other regions;

2. *Recalls also* that developed country Parties shall report, at each session, on measures taken to assist action programmes of those affected developing country Parties reporting for the session, and that relevant organs, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, are invited to do likewise;

3. *Recalls further* that reports are to be submitted in conformity with the procedures for the communication of information and review of implementation contained in decision 11/COP.1;

4/ ICCD/COP(2)/14/Add.1, p. 9.

5/ ICCD/COP(2)/5.

4. *Calls upon* Governments, the United Nations system and all other interested organizations, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to provide technical and financial support with a view to assisting affected African country Parties for the compilation and communication of information to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its third session, in 1999, for consideration, as well as identifying the technical and financial needs associated with action programmes;

5. *Requests* the secretariat to report to the Conference of the Parties at its third session on its activities related to paragraph 24 of the procedures contained in decision 11/COP.1 and article 23, paragraph 2(c), of the Convention.

12th Plenary
11 December 1998

Annex II

WORK PLAN AND TIMETABLE FOR PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS AND COMPILATION AND SYNTHESIS BEFORE THE THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

January: First technical meeting with international and African subregional partners to decide on a possible approach for the elaboration of the national reports (25-26 January, at CCD, Geneva)

February: Second technical meeting (22-23 February, at UNEP, Nairobi)

Contact additional international and regional partners

Preparation of guidelines by CCD secretariat and UNITAR/OSS

Recruitment of local consultants: in coordination between countries, subregional organizations and CCD secretariat

March: Briefing sessions at SADC (15-16, Johannesburg), AMU (18-19, Rabat), IGAD (18-19, Nairobi) and CILSS/ECOWAS (22-23, Ouagadougou)

April: Preparation of reports, including two national workshops with a working meeting in between and work by groups on each chapter as proposed above

Country visits as needed to provide additional assistance

May: Transmission of national reports to CCD secretariat

Finalization of subregional reports and transmission to CCD secretariat

June: Compilation and synthesis by CCD secretariat

July: Finalization and submission for translation

August: Distribution of documents for COP 3

September: Regional African Conference on the UNCCD (to prepare COP 3), Nairobi, to be jointly organized by UNEP and the CCD secretariat

November: COP 3, Recife, Brazil, 15-26 November 1999

Annex III

UNCCD PROFILE SYSTEM FOR NATIONAL REPORTS

The following information will be integrated by the CCD secretariat with the technical support of UNITAR[6]/ into a database of profiles on UNCCD national reports. The database will be maintained in close collaboration with national focal points, subregional and regional organizations with the purpose of developing, at national, subregional and regional levels, an information tool to assist policy making and management, to facilitate the preparation of future reports and to meet other networking needs at national as well as international levels.

Although the database could be expanded in the future to include additional substantive or institutional data, at this point it is necessary to concentrate on data which can be easily transmitted and integrated, given the limited resources and time available to the secretariat.

Basic data items for each national profile include:

(a) **UNCCD ratification and entry into force** (ratif/EIF): dates and declarations

(b) **UNCCD national coordinating body** (NCB): name of the organization, institutional framework, address and Web site

(c) **UNCCD national focal point** (NFP): name of person in charge, title, address, telephone, fax and email

(d) **UNCCD national events** (awareness seminars and other relevant forums for the formulation and adoption of the NAP): date, venue and report and documents available (title, date, language and where to request a copy)

(e) **UNCCD national action programme** (NAP): objectives, title of policies and measures, list of projects and activities proposed, list of multilateral and bilateral donor agencies involved

(f) **UNCCD national report**: number of report (COP 3, etc), date of submission, availability in hard copy and electronic format (CD-ROM, Web site, diskette or email) (future reports, also status of preparation of national reports)

6/ The CCD secretariat is developing a state-of-the-art information system that will deal with information in various forms, relevant to the specific needs of policy-making, programme development and implementation of the Convention. In support of the CCD information system, UNITAR will utilize the work done in collaboration with OSS and the UNEP Global Resources Information Database on the desertification information systems in several African countries.

(g) Other relevant **organizations**, classified as government or public agencies, academic institutions, NGOs, CBOs, private sector, regional and local authorities and media: starting with basic list and gradually including other data: focal points, addresses, telephone, fax, emails, Web sites, membership, etc. Indication of whether they participate in the national UNCCD committee or council.

(h) Other relevant **strategies, plans or programmes** in fields such as national development, agriculture, energy, environment, education, health, trade, poverty reduction, migrations, biodiversity, climate change, marine resources and coastal management, forests, water supply, etc. Indication of whether any of these areas have similar national reporting processes and in such cases, indication of focal point.

(i) Relevant **information systems** available in the country: basic description of system most relevant to UNCCD (for managerial and institutional as well as technical purposes), list of other national information systems with institutional/managerial and scientific/technical/geographical data and their Web sites, and participation in international information systems

(j) Relevant national **training institutions and activities** available in the country

The UNCCD national profile system will include links to the CCD database on COP participants and gradually to other databases containing relevant national data in various international organizations.

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Third session
Recife, 15-26 November 1999

STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

Note by the secretariat

1. The text of the Convention was adopted at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Headquarters, Paris on 17 June 1994; it was open for signature at Paris on 14 and 15 October 1994, and thereafter at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 13 October 1995. By that date, the Convention had received 115 signatures. The Convention entered into force on 26 December 1996. Those States that have not signed the Convention may accede to it at any time.

2. For the States that ratify, accept or approve the Convention or accede thereto after the date of entry into force, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

3. This document contains information concerning dates of signature and ratification received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary, as at 23 November 1999.

4. The information is presented in two tables. The first lists all Parties to the Convention as at 23 November 1999 in alphabetical order.

5. The second list shows the general status of ratification of the Convention. The dates in the column on ratification are those of the receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession by the Depositary.

6. For the purpose of this document, all references to ratification include information on accession, acceptance and approval of the Convention.

PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
(As of 23 November 1999)

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Angola
4. Antigua and Barbuda
5. Argentina
6. Armenia
7. Austria
8. Azerbaijan
9. Bahrain
10. Bangladesh
11. Barbados
12. Belgium
13. Belize
14. Benin
15. Bolivia
16. Botswana
17. Brazil
18. Burkina Faso
19. Burundi
20. Cambodia
21. Cameroon
22. Canada
23. Cape Verde
24. Central African Republic
25. Chad
26. Chile
27. China
28. Colombia
29. Comoros
30. Congo
31. Cook Islands
32. Costa Rica
33. Côte d'Ivoire
34. Cuba
35. Democratic Republic of the Congo
36. Denmark
37. Djibouti
38. Dominica
39. Dominican Republic
40. Ecuador
41. Egypt
42. El Salvador
43. Equatorial Guinea
44. Eritrea
45. Ethiopia
46. European Community
47. Fiji
48. Finland
49. France
50. Gabon
51. Gambia
52. Georgia
53. Germany
54. Ghana
55. Greece
56. Grenada
57. Guatemala
58. Guinea
59. Guinea-Bissau
60. Guyana
61. Haiti
62. Honduras
63. Hungary
64. Iceland
65. India
66. Indonesia
67. Iran (Islamic Republic of)
68. Ireland
69. Israel
70. Italy
71. Jamaica
72. Japan
73. Jordan
74. Kazakhstan
75. Kenya
76. Kiribati
77. Kuwait
78. Kyrgyzstan
79. Lao People's Democratic Republic
80. Lebanon
81. Lesotho
82. Liberia
83. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
84. Luxembourg
85. Madagascar
86. Malawi
87. Malaysia
88. Mali
89. Malta
90. Marshall Islands
91. Mauritania
92. Mauritius
93. Mexico
94. Micronesia (Federated States of)
95. Monaco
96. Mongolia
97. Morocco
98. Mozambique
99. Myanmar
100. Namibia
101. Nauru
102. Nepal
103. Netherlands
104. Nicaragua
105. Niue
106. Niger
107. Nigeria
108. Norway
109. Oman
110. Pakistan
111. Palau
112. Panama
113. Paraguay
114. Peru
115. Portugal
116. Qatar
117. Republic of Korea
118. Republic of Moldova
119. Romania
120. Rwanda
121. Saint Kitts and Nevis
122. Saint Lucia
123. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
124. Samoa
125. San Marino
126. Sao Tome and Principe
127. Saudi Arabia
128. Senegal
129. Seychelles
130. Sierra Leone
131. Singapore
132. Solomon Islands
133. South Africa
134. Spain
135. Sri Lanka
136. Sudan
137. Swaziland
138. Sweden
139. Switzerland
140. Syrian Arab Republic
141. Tajikistan
142. Togo
143. Tonga
144. Tunisia
145. Turkey
146. Turkmenistan
147. Tuvalu
148. Uganda
149. United Arab Emirates
150. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
151. United Republic of Tanzania
152. Uruguay
153. Uzbekistan
154. Vanuatu
155. Venezuela
156. Viet Nam
157. Yemen
158. Zambia
159. Zimbabwe

STATUS OF RATIFICATION
(R=ratification, Ac=accession, At=acceptance)

Country	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Remarks
1. Afghanistan		01/11/95(Ac)	26/12/96	
2. Algeria	14/10/94	22/05/96(R)	26/12/96	(1)
3. Angola	14/10/94	30/06/97(R)	28/09/97	
4. Antigua and Barbuda	04/04/95	06/06/97(R)	04/09/97	
5. Argentina	15/10/94	06/01/97(R)	06/04/97	
6. Armenia	14/10/94	02/07/97(R)	30/09/97	
7. Australia	14/10/94			
8. Austria		02/06/97(Ac)	31/08/97	(2)
9. Azerbaijan		10/08/98(Ac)	08/11/98	
10. Bahrain		14/07/97(Ac)	12/10/97	
11. Bangladesh	14/10/94	26/01/96(R)	26/12/96	
12. Barbados		14/05/97(Ac)	12/08/97	
13. Belgium		30/06/97(Ac)	28/09/97	
14. Belize		23/07/98(Ac)	21/10/98	
15. Benin	14/10/94	29/08/96(R)	26/12/96	
16. Bolivia	14/10/94	01/08/96(R)	26/12/96	
17. Botswana	12/10/95	11/09/96(R)	26/12/96	
18. Brazil	14/10/94	25/06/97(R)	23/09/97	
19. Burkina Faso	14/10/94	26/01/96(R)	26/12/96	
20. Burundi	14/10/94	06/01/97(R)	06/04/97	
21. Cambodia	15/10/94	18/08/97(R)	16/11/97	
22. Cameroon	14/10/94	29/05/97(R)	27/08/97	
23. Canada	14/10/94	01/12/95(R)	26/12/96	
24. Cape Verde	14/10/94	08/05/95(R)	26/12/96	
25. Central African Republic	14/10/94	05/09/96(R)	26/12/96	
26. Chad	14/10/94	27/09/96(R)	26/12/96	
27. Chile	03/03/95	11/11/97(R)	09/01/98	
28. China	14/10/94	18/02/97(R)	19/05/97	
29. Colombia	14/10/94	08/06/99(R)	06/09/99	
30. Comoros	14/10/94	03/03/98(R)	01/06/98	
31. Congo	15/10/94	12/07/99(R)	11/10/99	
32. Cook Islands		21/08/98(Ac)	19/11/98	
33. Costa Rica	15/10/94	05/01/98(R)	05/04/98	
34. Côte d'Ivoire	15/10/94	04/03/97(R)	02/06/97	

35. Croatia	15/10/94			
36. Cuba	15/10/94	13/03/97(R)	11/06/97	
37. Democratic Republic of the Congo	14/10/94	12/09/97(R)	11/11/97	
38. Denmark	15/10/94	22/12/95(R)	26/12/96	
39. Djibouti	15/10/94	12/06/97(R)	10/08/97	
40. Dominica		08/12/97(Ac)	08/03/98	
41. Dominican Republic		26/06/97(Ac)	24/09/97	
42. Ecuador	19/01/95	06/09/95(R)	26/12/96	
43. Egypt	14/10/94	07/07/95(R)	26/12/96	
44. El Salvador		27/06/97(Ac)	25/09/97	
45. Equatorial Guinea	14/10/94	27/06/97(R)	25/09/97	
46. Eritrea	14/10/94	14/08/96(R)	26/12/96	
47. Ethiopia	15/10/94	27/06/97(R)	25/09/97	
48. Fiji		26/08/98(Ac)	24/11/98	
49. Finland	15/10/94	20/09/95(At)	26/12/96	
50. France	14/10/94	12/06/97(R)	10/09/98	
51. Gabon		06/09/96(Ac)	26/12/96	
52. Gambia	14/10/94	11/06/96(R)	26/12/96	
53. Georgia	15/10/94	23/07/99(R)	21/10/99	
54. Germany	14/10/94	10/07/96(R)	26/12/96	
55. Ghana	15/10/94	27/12/96(R)	27/03/97	
56. Greece	14/10/94	05/05/97(R)	03/08/97	
57. Grenada		28/05/97(Ac)	25/09/97	
58. Guatemala		10/09/98(Ac)	09/12/98	(3)
59. Guinea	14/10/94	23/06/97(R)	21/09/97	
60. Guinea-Bissau	15/10/94	27/10/95(R)	26/12/96	
61. Guyana		26/06/97(Ac)	24/09/97	
62. Haiti	15/10/94	25/09/96(R)	26/12/96	
63. Honduras	22/02/95	25/06/97(R)	23/09/97	
64. Hungary		13/07/99(Ac)	11/10/99	
65. Iceland		03/06/97(Ac)	01/09/97	
66. India	14/10/94	17/12/96(R)	17/03/97	
67. Indonesia	15/10/94	31/08/98(R)	29/11/98	
68. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14/10/94	29/04/97(R)	28/07/97	
69. Ireland	15/10/94	31/07/97(R)	29/10/97	
70. Israel	14/10/94	26/03/96(R)	26/12/96	
71. Italy	14/10/94	23/06/97(R)	21/09/97	
72. Jamaica		12/11/97(Ac)	12/03/98	

73. Japan	14/10/94	11/09/98(Ac)	10/12/98	
74. Jordan	13/04/95	21/10/96(R)	19/01/97	
75. Kazakhstan	14/10/94	09/07/97(R)	07/10/97	
76. Kenya	14710/94	24/06/97(R)	22/09/97	
77. Kiribati		08/09/98(Ac)	07/12/98	
78. Kyrgyzstan		19/09/97(Ac)	18/12/97	
79. Kuwait	22/09/95	27/06/97(R)	25/09/97	(4)
80. Lao People's Democratic Republic	30/08/95	20/09/96(At)	26/12/96	
81. Lebanon	14/10/94	16/05/96(R)	26/12/96	
82. Lesotho	15/10/94	12/09/95(R)	26/12/96	
83. Liberia		02/03/98(Ac)	31/05/98	
84. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15/10/94	22/07/96(R)	26/12/96	
85. Luxembourg	14/10/94	04/02/97(R)	05/05/97	
86. Madagascar	14/10/94	25/06/97(R)	23/09/97	
87. Malaysia	06/10/95	25/06/97(R)	23/09/97	
88. Malawi	17/01/95	13/06/96(R)	26/12/96	
89. Mali	15/10/94	31/10/95(R)	26/12/96	
90. Malta	15/10/94	30/01/98(R)	30/04/98	
91. Marshall Islands		02/06/98(Ac)	31/08/98	
92. Mauritania	14/10/94	07/08/96(R)	26/12/96	
93. Mauritius	17/03/95	23/01/96(R)	26/12/96	
94. Mexico	15/10/94	03/04/95(R)	26/12/96	
95. Micronesia (Federated States of)	12/12/94	25/03/96(R)	26/12/96	
96. Monaco		05/03/99(Ac)	03/06/99	
97. Mongolia	15/10/94	03/09/96(R)	26/12/96	
98. Morocco	15/10/94	07/11/96(R)	06/02/97	
99. Mozambique	28/09/95	13/03/97(R)	11/06/97	
100. Myanmar		02/01/97(Ac)	02/04/97	
101. Namibia	24/10/94	16/05/971R)	14/08/97	
102. Nauru		22/09/98(Ac)	21/12/98	
103. Nepal	12/10/95	15/10/96(R)	13/01/97	
104. Netherlands	15/10/94	27/06/95(At)	26/12/96	(5)(a)
105. Nicaragua	21/11/94	17/02/98(R)	18/05/98	
106. Niger	14/10/94	19/01/96(R)	26/12/96	
107. Nigeria	31/10/94	08/07/97(R)	06/10/97	
108. Niue		14/08/98(Ac)	12/11/98	
109. Norway	15/10/94	30/08/96(R)	26/12/96	

110. Oman		23/07/96(Ac)	26/12/96	
111. Pakistan	15/10/94	24/02/97(R)	25/05/97	
112. Palau		15/06/99(Ac)	13/09/99	
113. Panama	22/02/95	04/04/96(R)	26/12/96	
114. Paraguay	01/12/94	15/01/97(R)	15/04/97	
115. Peru	15/10/94	09/11/95(R)	26/12/96	
116. Philippines	08/12/94			
117. Portugal	14/10/94	01/04/96(R)	26/12/96	
118. Qatar		15/03/99(Ac)	13/06/99	
119. Republic of Korea	14/10/94	17/08/99(R)	15/11/99	
120. Republic of Moldova		10/03/99(Ac)	08/06/99	
121. Romania		19/08/98(Ac)	17/11/98	
122. Rwanda	22/06/95	22/10/98(R)	20/01/99	
123. Saint Kitts and Nevis		30/06/97(Ac)	28/09/97	
124. Saint Lucia		02/07/97(Ac)	30/09/97	
125. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15/10/94	16/03/98(R)	14/06/98	
126. Samoa		21/08/98(Ac)	19/11/98	
127. San Marino		23/07/99(Ac)	21/10/99	
128. Sao Tome and Principe	04/10/95	08/07/98(R)	06/10/98	
129. Saudi Arabia		25/06/97(Ac)	23/09/97	
130. Senegal	14/10/94	26/07/95(R)	26/12/96	
131. Seychelles	14/10/94	26/06/97(R)	24/09/97	
132. Sierra Leone	11/11/94	25/09/97(R)	24/12/97	
133. Singapore		26/04/99(Ac)	25/07/99	
134. Solomon Islands		16/04/99(Ac)	15/07/99	
135. South Africa	09/01/95	30/09/97(R)	29/12/97	
136. Spain	14/10/94	30/01/96(R)	26/12/96	
137. Sri Lanka		09/12/98(Ac)	09/03/99	
138. Sudan	15/10/94	24/11/95(R)	26/12/96	
139. Swaziland	27/07/95	07/10/96(R)	05/01/97	
140. Sweden	15/10/94	12/12/95(R)	26/12/96	
141. Switzerland	14/10/94	19/01/96(R)	26/12/96	
142. Syrian Arab Republic	15/10/94	10/06/97(R)	08/09/97	
143. Tajikistan		16/07/97(Ac)	14/10/97	
144. Togo	15/10/94	04/10/95(At)	26/12/96	
145. Tonga		25/09/98(Ac)	24/12/98	
146. Tunisia	14/10/94	11/10/95(R)	26/12/96	
147. Turkey	14/10/94	31/03/98(R)	29/06/98	

148. Turkmenistan	27/03/95	18/09/96(R)	26/12/96	
149. Tuvalu		14/09/98(Ac)	13/12/98	
150. Uganda	21/11/94	25/06/97(R)	23/09/97	
151. United Arab Emirates		21/10/98(Ac)	19/01/99	
152. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14/10/94	18/10/96(R)	16/01/97	(b)
153. United Republic of Tanzania	14/10/94	19/06/97(R)	17/09/97	
154. United States of America	14/10/94			
155. Uruguay		17/02/99(Ac)	18/05/99	
156. Uzbekistan	07/12/94	31/10/95(R)	26/12/96	
157. Vanuatu	28/09/95	10/08/99(R)	08/11/99	
158. Venezuela		29/06/98(Ac)	27/09/98	
159. Viet Nam		25/08/98(Ac)	23/11/98	
160. Yemen		14/01/97(Ac)	14/04/97	
161. Zambia	15/10/94	19/09/96(R)	26/12/96	
162. Zimbabwe	15/10/94	23/09/97(R)	22/12/97	
Regional economic integration organization				
European Community	14/10/94	26/03/98(R)	24/06/98	
TOTAL	115	159		

Declarations:

(1) ALGERIA

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 28, paragraph 2, of the [said Convention], to the effect that any dispute must be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that for a dispute submitted to the International Court of Justice, the consent of both parties will be necessary in each case.

(2) AUSTRIA

"The Republic of Austria declares in accordance with article 28 of the Convention that it accepts both of the means of dispute in paragraph 2 as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting an obligation concerning one or both of these means of dispute settlement."

(3) GUATEMALA

"The Republic of Guatemala declares that, in respect of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it recognizes arbitration in accordance with procedures adopted by the Conference of the Parties in an annex as soon as practicable as a means of dispute settlement, compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation. This declaration shall remain in force until three months after written notice of its revocation has been deposited with the Depositary."

(4) KUWAIT

With respect to the State of Kuwait, any additional regional implementation annex or any amendment to any regional implementation annex shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession with respect thereto.

(5) NETHERLANDS

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 28 of [the said Convention] that it accepts both means of dispute settlement referred to in that paragraph as compulsory in relation to any party accepting one or both of these means of dispute settlement."

Notes:

(a) For the Kingdom in Europe.

(b) For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the British Virgin Islands, St. Helena and Ascension Island. Subsequently, on 24 December 1996, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Montserrat.